

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
FLEET SCHOOL HARTLAND.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
official permission for raising a
cadet corps of 100 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University men and who will serve
together as a unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Pond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom

"CALLE"
PORTABLE MOTORS
FOR ATTACHING TO
ROWBOATS.
Shipments just to hand with
the latest improvements and
exclusive features not found
in others.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Agents.
Tel. 27. 4, Des Vaux Road.

No. 17,801.

號一零百八千七萬一第

日九十月四年卯乙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1915.

二拜禮

號一月六年四國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

June 2nd.—Europe (via Siberia), per a.s.
Kronos.
June 2nd.—Europe (via Siberia), per a.s.
CHENY.
June 4th.—The English mail, per a.s.
MATA.

TO DEPART.

June 1st.—Europe via Siberia, at noon, per
a.s. SIBERIA.
June 1st.—Shanghai, North China, via
Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America and
Canada via San Francisco and
United Kingdom via Canada,
at noon, per a.s. SIBERIA.
June 1st.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per a.s. LUCOW.
June 3rd.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said,
Marseilles and United King-
dom, at 11 a.m., per a.s.
FUSIMI MARU.
June 3rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m.,
per a.s. MATA.
June 5th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laid, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt, and Europe, at
11 a.m., per a.s. ORIENTAL.
June 8th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per a.s. CHRY MARU.
June 8th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan,
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America, and
Canada via San Francisco, and
United Kingdom via Canada, at
11 a.m., per a.s. CHRY MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 57½ lbs. net.

In Bags 25½ lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA. (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA
COAL, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI,
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW
AND KAMITAMADA Collieries.
AGENTS FOR
SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI,
TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTABU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,
YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,
PEKING.

Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."
Office: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRADING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNES & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [540]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
Every 15 minutes.
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... 10
8.00 " to 10.00 " ... 10
10.00 " to 11.00 " ... 15
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. ... 15
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " ... 10
1.15 " to 1.45 " ... 15
1.45 " to 2.15 " ... 10
2.15 " to 5.00 " ... 15
5.00 " to 8.10 " ... 10
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
10.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " ... 10
11.30 " to 12.00 noon ... 15
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... 10
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " ... 15
5.00 " to 6.00 " ... 10
6.00 " to 7.00 " ... 15
7.00 " to 8.10 " ... 10
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Vaux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong 24th May, 1914. [1467]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A1, A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contradict Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks ... Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 510 feet 350 feet 714 feet.
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 77 " 53 " 88 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OUBA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Crane.

KOBÉ.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"WADADOCK," KOBÉ.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet. " 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " " 68 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " " 26 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimomatsuki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 40 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBÉ AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [666]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS'
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Cokes or
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE

FIRECLAY.

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Office: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. Tel. Add.: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [144]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRTEEN WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Belton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBÉ MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
Connecting at Hankow with the Trans-Siberian Service from Peking.				Connecting at Hankow with the Trans-Siberian Service from Peking.			
1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	Mail.	1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	Mail.
Shanghai (via S.S. Maru)	Shanghai (via S.S. Maru)	Shanghai (via S.S. Maru)	Shanghai (via S.S. Maru)	Shanghai (via S.S. Maru)	Shanghai (via S.S. Maru)	Shanghai (via S.S. Maru)	Shanghai (via S.S. Maru)
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4.30	4.30						

ESTIMATIONS



INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS
SOLICITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-2]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

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NISBET DEFEATS GREEN.

LARGE CROWD WITNESS GREAT
CONTEST.

In a contest which was full of thrills, Nisbet defeated Green yesterday in the match which virtually settled who was champion of the Colony. As the result of the play which had taken place in the match that had to be abandoned half-way through, there were many who had formed the opinion that Green's superior stamina would prove just a little too forceful for Nisbet's advantage in the fineness of the game. Yesterday's contest quickly resolved itself into a fight between strength and skill, and in the final set—the match went the whole five sets—skill won decisively. At times Green played so forcefully and well, and his remarkable back-handed strokes were gaining him so many points at what promised to be crucial periods of the game, that every one must have thought that we should have to hail a brand new champion. However, it was just at these exciting periods of the contest that Nisbet's superior skill and general tactics were called into play—with good effect, and one was bound to admire the cool and skillful manner in which he gradually pulled things around in his favour when everything seemed to be against him.

From a spectacular point of view no finer game has been seen in the Colony, the large gathering of spectators present being treated to tennis containing many of these thrilling passages which prove so exhilarating to non-participants. The loser played good sound tennis consistently, his back-handed play being again a feature. In this he was superior to his opponent, due to the fact that he can introduce much more force into his returns.

Nisbet was the player of tactics. In the first place he made Green do much the larger share of running about and whenever possible he enticed Green up to the net and then smashed with invincible success. Nisbet always gained points when he had got Green to the net, and thus it was that he was continually scheming to bring this state of affairs about.

The match opened in a most sensational manner, Green winning the first set with a game going to Nisbet. Three of the games were won after deuces, two were games fifteen, and the other was game 30.

Nisbet was really nowhere in this set, and his form raised a very natural doubt. The next set produced a great fight, and was not decided until sixteen games had been played. Nisbet won the first two games with Green at fifteen in each. Green won the next two after 40-30, after which the scoring was 3-2 (in Green's favour), 3-3, 4-3, 5-3 (in Nisbet's favour), 5-4, 5-5, 6-5, 6-6, 7-6, 7-7, 8-7, and 9-7, Nisbet winning the last two games as the result of some brilliant work. Nisbet won a love game in this strenuous set all on service, which had become exceedingly deadly. Five of the games were won after deuces.

Nisbet improved wonderfully at this period, and the next set went to him in such an easy manner—the score was 6-2—that Green's recovery in the following set was really unexpected.

Play again became very strenuous, and fortunes fluctuated to such an extent that the score eventually stood at 5-5, Green leading matters up by winning a love game. He repeated this performance in the next, and went on to win the deciding game after a deuce.

With the score reading two sets all the final set became a most nervy affair, for the spectators at last, and its progress was followed with great keenness. Those who favoured Green must have felt quite pleased when the two first games went to him, the first after two deuces and the second after the score was 40-30. Then Nisbet won a love game, Green sending two doubles into the net. Green started the next game in such a vigorous manner that the severity of the previous games seemed to have been lost upon him. He won this after 40-15. The next went to Nisbet after deuce, and Green came along to win the sixth game after 40-30, and the score stood at 4-2 in favour of Green. Nisbet was looking quite tired out at this very critical period of the match, and thus his remarkable rally and final success was all the more noteworthy. He levelled the game up by winning the next two after 40-15, and took the lead after 40-30. Both men evinced a certain amount of anxiety in the next game, but Nisbet, taking things in the final game and the match merely by a process of "pat ball" which proved too much for Green—who gave Nisbet this game by sending quite a tame return a yard outside. The final scores were, 0-6, 9-7, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4.

In view of the fact that the proceeds of the game are to be devoted to the Prince of Wales' Fund, the large attendance was most gratifying.

THE CLOSED GATE.

A PEACE TIME PASSAGE THROUGH
THE DARDANELLES.

[BY MANAMDUKE PICKHALL IN THE
"EVENING STANDARD."]

Our ship was gliding on what seemed a land-locked sea between the Grecian Islands and the coast of Asia—a classic sea, the same which Jason sailed, the same whose foam gave birth to Aphrodite. The waves were blue as lapis lazuli, the sky had not a cloud, the sun-baked mountains were the colour of a lion's back. Behind us were the peaks of Mitylene and the mainland heights which guard the Gulf of Smyrna. We had passed by Tenedos, Lemnos and Imbros had been pointed out to me by a Greek sailor, and we now were heading towards what seemed another island, with design to pass between it and the coast of Asia, which here for once was flat—a wide plain with purple hills beyond it. The only other Englishman on board came up to me. I asked him the name of the island which we were approaching.

"That," he said, shading his eyes with both hands, "is a bit of the mainland of Europe, the peninsula of Gallipoli. That dismal-looking plain there is the site of Troy. We are just going to enter the Dardanelles—the Hellespont, which 'Young Leander' and Lord Byron swam. Look through my glasses. You can see the forts."

The forts were long, low structures, three-parts mound, one on a promontory of the coast of Asia, the other on the point of the peninsula. Above them floated the red Turkish flag. "They don't look very deadly," was my comment. My companion laughed. He was a soldier, and enthusiastic.

Those are but two of them. Altogether I should say that the defences of the Dardanelles are about the deadliest that you can find on earth. To force the passage would require not only a strong fleet, but an army of at least a million men. And he explained to me how large a compass must be fetched upon the Asiatic side in order to attack the inner forts in rear. I cannot say I clearly understood his explanations, which were technical, but he certainly impressed upon my mind the notion that we were passing through a gate which could be closed securely.

Fort after fort was passed on either bank, but the sea appeared as wide, or nearly so, as the waterways between the islands among which we had been steaming for the last two days. I had no impression of a strait until we reached the Narrows.

There the shores were rocky and at times precipitous, the stream but little wider than the Thames at Gravesend. The forts were thicker. One or two were named to us—Bairak, Kilit-Bair, Bokali-Kalissi. I have a memory of a village—I think Chanak—climbing up towards from the sea, with olive-trees and orchards round it, a few boats dancing round its little landing-stage. It was late afternoon. We passed some fishermen in little skiffs, who shouted cheerily at our ship's crew. The dark blue water lapped the rocky shores from which the scent of myrtle came up on the breeze. The straits had opened out again with barren shores. We steamed for half an hour without spying any village till we sighted Galata upon the European side, and Laprak and Chardak on the side of Asia. The sun was setting as we dropped our anchor off Gallipoli, a many-coloured town of Japanese irregularity, seeming to watch its own reflection in the water. The breeze had fallen, and the sea was smooth as glass.

Our steamer waited only the time necessary to take in some bags of figs, and then stamed on into the Sea of Marmora. "No more forts," I remarked to my acquaintance, as, leaning on the rail, we watched the lights recede. "Just over there," he pointed to the coast of Europe—"are the lines of Bulair, as strong as Chatrali. The whole peninsula is one huge fortress. Then there is the island of Marmora, nearly as tough a passage as the Dardanelles. We were passing the island about ten o'clock when we both went to bed. At half-past six next morning I was up on deck, watching the Stamboul domes and minarets grow larger every minute on the margin of the sea. Soon we were entering the Bosphorus. It took but sixteen hours, counting the two hours stoppage at Gallipoli, for a very slow-going steamer to travel from the Aegean entrance of the Dardanelles up to the Custom-house of Constantinople. I had thought it would take longer.

"Ah," said my fellow-traveller, "the gate was open. If that gate were closed, it might take several years for the best navy in the world to do this little journey."

That was some years ago. I have passed the Dardanelles since then, but without interest, not having a military enthusiast for my companion. No one at that time dreamt that the British Fleet would ever need to force the passage of the Dardanelles. And the defences have been greatly strengthened since those days. Few English people seem aware of the immense improvement the Young Turks have made in everything relating to the German part in these improvements has been much exaggerated. Until this war broke out, the German officers in Turkey were more instructors and military advisers under Turkish rule.

The improvements I refer to are the work of the late Mahmud Shevket Pasha and of other Turks. It was the fear of Russia, not the love of Germany, which drove the Turks into their present strange predicament. They knew that they are fighting for existence, and it is probable that they will fight as they have never fought before. They have cleared away the Greek population, which might have furnished spies to an assailant from the region of the Straits. They have assembled a great army, and increased the strength of their positions even in the last few weeks. It does not need a prophet to foretell that the forcing of the passage of the Dardanelles will be the most stupendous feat of arms attempted in the present war.

WAR HYGIENE.

KEEPING AN ARMY FIT.

VICTORIES OF MEDICINE.

The following article dealing with the measures taken by the Medical Service for the prevention of disease has been communicated by an "Eye-witness" present with General Headquarters.

The progress made during recent years in the application of medical science to the prevention of disease in armies has had far-reaching effects. Indeed, it is safe to say that had a war of the magnitude of the present struggle and conducted like it, under siege conditions, entailing great hardships, prolonged exposure to the most inclement weather and the billeting of large numbers of men in insanitary quarters for many months together, been undertaken by the British nation a few years ago, it would have been accompanied by an outbreak of disease which would have decimated our forces.

To some extent the very low general sick rate which has up to the present obtained in the British Army is due to the fact that during recent years both the staff and the regimental officers and men have been instructed in the elementary principles of sanitation and practised in the exercise of ordinary precautions against disease. In the main, however, it is due to the preventive measures adopted by the Medical Service.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

These measures are of two kinds: first, those taken in order to prevent the outbreak of sickness, which consist of the paying of careful attention to water and food supplies, drainage, sanitation, and to the early diagnosis of suspicious cases; secondly, those taken in order to maintain the health of the men, which consist in the enforcement of a high standard of personal cleanliness and the early treatment of minor ailments due to exhaustion, exposure, or temporary breakdown.

In order to show to what extent modern medical science has been able to mitigate disease in warfare it is only necessary to compare the ravages of typhoid fever—the most deadly scourge to which troops are subject—during British campaigns of the past with those suffered in the present war.

In the Nile campaign of 1898, for instance, there were in eight months more cases of typhoid in two brigades than there have been up till now amongst the whole British Army engaged in the present war. And yet in the Sudan we were operating with a small, carefully selected army, in a country where the inhabitants were not infected with the disease; whereas in Flanders it is endemic amongst the civil population. In the South African War, too, 70 per cent. of the sickness was due to typhoid, which, in fact, killed a far greater number of our men than did the enemy.

"GERM CARRIERS."

The experience of the Spanish-American and South African Wars showed that the sole risk of infection does not lie in polluted water, although that is naturally a grave source of danger, but proceeds largely from the early undiagnosed cases and especially from persons who are now known as "germ carriers," that is, individuals who have had typhoid and have apparently completely recovered, but who may continue for years to carry and disseminate germs and to infect others.

It is, therefore, of supreme importance to detect cases of typhoid at an early stage, before the infection has time to spread; and in this campaign mobile bacteriological laboratories have been installed expressly for this purpose. Each laboratory consists of a motor-lorry fitted with a complete bacteriological equipment, and is in charge of a specially-trained officer, and an attendant of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

So soon as the medical authorities of a division become aware of a case of typhoid among the men, for whose health they are responsible, they call in the services of the bacteriologist; who then carries out an exhaustive examination with a view to ascertaining the source of the infection. This is frequently found to be a "carrier."

MOBILE LABORATORIES.

In addition to the bacteriological installations, a mobile hygiene laboratory has been instituted, and others are in course of formation. They are equipped for pathological work and also the chemical and bacteriological examination of water and food, which by this means can frequently be tested and any contamination discovered betimes.

But, apart from the performance of their direct functions of testing and analysis, the bacteriological and hygiene laboratories placed at the disposal of the medical authorities and Army commanders the services of trained specialists, who have studied at first hand the problems of anti-typhoid and other inoculations, who can, when necessary, prepare vaccine both for the prevention and the treatment of disease, and who are in a position to undertake the investigation of problems beyond the scope of clinical medicine or surgery.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the work that has been done and is being carried on by these specialists. For instance, one result of their researches into the treatment of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis has been to justify the hope that by the employment of meningococcus vaccine the mortality from this disease may in the future be greatly lowered.

Great, however, as have been the services rendered by these specialists in the field, and valuable as the mobile laboratories have proved themselves, it must not be forgotten that by far the most potent weapon in our armoury against typhoid fever has been forged by pathologists before the war. Inoculation is the surest defence, and to its extensive use must chiefly be attributed the low incidence of this terrible disease in the British Army.

To pathology, also, is due the great success that has attended the efforts to cope with tetanus, which cost us many valuable

lives early in the campaign. In the heavily-manured soil of France its germ thrives and persists as a resistant "spore" for a long time, and wounds contaminated with earth are therefore a source of great danger. But there is every reason to believe that the universal employment of anti-tetanic serum has played a major part in the elimination of the disease from our hospitals.

"FROST-BITTEN" FEET.

Among the measures taken to preserve the men's health, also, must be mentioned the precautions against swelling of the feet, which was at one time during the winter one of the most serious causes of wastage. This affliction, which has been rather loosely spoken of as "frost bite," is caused by prolonged exposure to wet and cold even when the temperature has not fallen to freezing point. Units recently home from service in hot climates suffered most, as was to be expected. While it was realized that a proportion of the men subjected to having their feet and legs immersed in cold water or mud for a length of time must inevitably suffer from chilled feet, it became evident that the individual might be helped in many ways to protect himself against this condition.

To this end medical and regimental officers worked together to ensure that every preventive measure was taken by the men both before entering and after leaving the trenches. From the precautions taken by long distance swimmers and divers it was known that the application to the skin of animal fats, such as whale oil or lard, was of decided service in minimizing the evil effects of long contact with water, and accordingly large supplies of these substances were procured and issued.

Various types of waterproof boots and waders, also, were provided, and strenuous efforts were made to improve the trenches and render them as dry as possible. Much has been learnt and the medical service is now in a position to reduce the wastage and ameliorate the suffering from this cause.

HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS
PARA RUBBER CO. (LD.)

DIVIDENDS OF 24 PER CENT.
FOR THE YEAR.

The Ninth Annual General Meeting was held last month at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, Sir Frank Swettenham, G.C.M.G., presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that from these the shareholders would have gathered that, on the whole, everything was satisfactory and the prospects for the current year were decidedly favourable, even though they had been hampered by a violent wind-storm, as a result of which, according to the latest information, the company had lost 8,000 trees on Highlands and 25,000 trees at Batu Ujong. The estimated production for the current year, which had been placed at 1,240,400 lb., must therefore be reduced by 122,900 lb. It might, however, be possible to save a certain number of trees, and there was some slight consolation in the fact that the greater part of the damage was done in a field of rubber which was such an indifferent producer that the idea of replanting it had already been suggested. The production in 1914 amounted to 1,137,553 lb., or 14,439 lb. under the estimate, but 70,442 lb. in excess of the production of the previous year. This output was obtained from about 3,670 acres in bearing. The year's production sold for the very good average price of over 2s. 3d. per lb., obtained at auction, and since the war, began by private sale. The cost of production "all in" amounted to 11.12d. per lb., and the profit earned was therefore 1s. 4.41d. per lb., against 1s. 6.02d. in 1913; when the "all in" cost was 1s. 2.24d. and the average gross sale price 2s. 8.26d.

The manufacture was up to the highest standard of the company's reputation. At the last International Rubber Exhibition they secured the gold medal for smoked sheet and the gold medal for the highest awards it was possible to obtain. If the staff could produce the current year's output at 11d. per lb., "all in," and if, as seemed possible, they obtained an average price of 2s. 3d. per lb., the profit for the current year should amount to about 276,000. It was proposed to plant at Midlands a further 150 acres, which would bring the total planted area up to 4,314 acres; and they held 19,301 fully-paid shares in the Ayer Kuning Company, which has a planted area of 2,040 acres, a large proportion of which was in bearing. With the amount brought forward there was a disposal balance of 254,745, and it was proposed to pay a final dividend of 12 per cent., making 24 per cent. for the year; to place 25,000 to reserve, bringing it up to 255,000; and to carry forward 211,195.

Mr. Noel Trotter seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the dividend recommended was declared.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES.

The Prime Minister in Parliamentary papers says the number of officers and men of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Naval Reserve, and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve killed, wounded, and missing from the commencement of the war to March 31, 1915, is as follows:—

OFFICERS.	
Killed	332
Wounded	61
Missing	7
Returned	41
Prisoners	11
Total	452
MEN.	
Killed (including 57 mercantile ratings lost in H.M.S. Bayano)	4,951
Wounded (including 3 interned and 50 prisoners)	640
Missing (exclusive of 3 interned)	1,524
Prisoners (exclusive of 50 wounded)	924
Total	8,141

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 27th.
REPRISALS.

Opinion is rapidly coming round to the idea that England should adopt the suggestion of the Breton shipowner, that for every merchant ship torpedoed, a German ship now in a British or allied port should be confiscated. The argument at first put forward against this was that Germany has a large number of British ships in her ports, but against that argument it is now urged that this circumstance should not daunt us, because in due course we will have these ports at the mercy of our fleet. The time has certainly come to carry reprisals into the enemy's quarter, for only this week an official statement from Berlin says "talk of breaches of the laws of war is beside the point."

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.
I hear that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, has not merely failed to escape a polished rebuke for impertinence from President Wilson, but he has failed also to raise money in America to pay for goods already purchased there, in spite of extraordinary efforts to that end. The banking institutions which have been invited to participate in a German loan have declined, on the ground of the uncertainty of Germany being able to deliver gold in New York by the time the notes matured, and the consequent probability of the not having to be renewed from time to time until the end of the war or the lifting of the British blockade. However, no American institution in New York has entertained the proposal. It is understood that most of the so-called German-American international banking houses have favoured it, and may participate. But significantly enough they do not wish their names to be made public. Very different is the case with France, which has found no difficulty in opening a credit of fifty million dollars in New York, out of which payment will be made for war supplies ordered by the Republic. The arrangement is said to be much more convenient both in France and to New York than paying for the goods in cash. Since the war began the United States has made advances to European countries of 250,000,000 dollars, nearly all of which has been spent there for foodstuffs and munitions.

THE HEALTH OF THE CZARINA.

One of the curious results of the war is the improvement in the health of the Czarina. Surprise and satisfaction are being expressed everywhere in Russian Society at the excellent condition of Her Majesty, especially in view of the strain which the war has entailed on a nervous organisation which was never strong. She has a thousand and one calls upon her time and attention, and the benefit to her health has been remarked with delight by the Czar, who feared she would break down under her manifold engagements. But all parasitic tendencies seem to have vanished, and Society ladies are commenting that the active engrossment of her mind has taken her attention off matters calculated to disturb her nervous equilibrium. The real fact very likely is that nowadays, with all Russia working for the overthrow of Germany, and Poland within sight of Home Rule, the Royal Family can go about safely among their applauding subjects, and the hand of the assassin no longer looms in the Czarina's mind like a perpetual nightmare.

PRINCESS MARY.

The eighteenth birthday of Princess Mary was to have been celebrated with befitting festivities, but the war altered all the plans of the Royal Family. Her health was drunk in temperance beverages and there was none of the dancing of which she is so fond. That will have to be postponed for the present. The Princess has a very strong will and plenty of individuality. Her mother exercises dominion over her, but her father and her entourage are more pliant in her hands. To a few friends she is a gossip, and they understand her even better than her mother does, for she is more reserved when under the maternal eye. Her brothers, however, are her chief companions and she loves riding with them. When the Horse Show was on at Olympia last year she was most eager to try all the jumps, for she is a fearless rider.

THE KING'S ABSTINENCE FROM ALCOHOL.

The King, it is said, has been considerably surprised at the few prominent peers and others who have publicly followed his lead in total abstinence from alcohol during the war. He was led to believe that there would be a tremendous revulsion if he led the way, but there had been nothing of the kind. Wherever he visits his host has perforce to be total, but it is not

known whether the same self-denying ordinance is enforced in the servants' hall and the housekeeper's room. At the patriotic concert at the Albert Hall it was noticed that all the Royal Family looked in good health except Queen Alexandra, who has been much weakened by influenza and bronchitis. But for the war she would be ordered to take a yachting cruise. As that is out of the question, it is difficult to keep her amused, for owing to her deafness reading to her is a strain, while she cannot read for herself for a long period at a time. She detests cards, but when well enough takes to croquet, a favourite amusement of her youth.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

While home on leave the Prince of Wales gave a dinner party to some of the younger of his brother officers, and he is now, according to all who have come into contact with him, "every inch a man, without a suspicion of side."

PRINCE "RANJI."

About the same time there came on leave Prince "Ranji," as the Jam Sahib of Nahwanagar is still known in England. He spent a week at Eastbourne, and at a recruiting meeting there he sat between the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Norfolk, and made by far the best speech of the evening. The constant manoeuvres of British airships over Eastbourne also gave him plenty of interest, accustomed though he must be to these bird-men at the front.

CRICKET.

The mention of "Ranji" suggests cricket, a pastime that is sadly missing this year. I hear that the interval may be utilized to bring the rules of the game more into line with modern taste. Lord Hawke is to be president of the M.C.C. for the second year in succession—quite an innovation, by the way. It was, however, offered to the oldest member of the club, Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, but he declined owing to failing health.

THE PATRIOTISM OF IRELAND.

The war has made Ireland amenable to patriotic appeals, but I am told the entry of Lord and Lady Wimborne to Dublin on the appointment of Lord Wimborne to succeed Lord Aberdeen as Lord Lieutenant, was not as successful as it might have been. Her ladyship donned for the occasion a cloak of emerald green that seemed a shade too direct a compliment to the Isle of Adoption, and as she smiled and bowed her thanks when there were no cheers to encourage her, the quick-witted bystanders of the Dublin streets made remarks that were merry but hardly respectful. However, for the first time in the memory of this generation, the Irish Guards Band has been received wherever it has gone in Ireland with tremendous enthusiasm, and Nationalist M.P.s. in khaki have emphasised the change that has come over the spirit of the Hibernian dream. Nowhere more than in Ireland did the Kaiser's intelligence officers make a vast mistake.

THE COST OF VICTORY.

When Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons the other night the facts as to the cost of a single action in this great war, he made some of us understand more clearly than ever before the magnitude of the task that we have in hand. A writer who has made a special study of the matter has since put the matter into a nutshell. He writes: "To win a mile and a half at Neuve Chapelle, 20,000 men out of 80,000 combatants were put out of action. That slight advance cost the expenditure by the Allies alone of 135,000 shells. To exert similar pressure simultaneously along the whole of the Western battle front would require 1,147,500,000 shells. To win victory at this rate would cost 510 millions of men, or 25 times the total number of the troops engaged in the war. As for the shells required, reckoning the Neuve Chapelle figures, they would amount to 2,300,000,000 and the cost would be about £4,600,000,000. If the seas were open to the Germans as they are to us, they could hold the world at bay for a generation. That is what the distinguished Berlin professors counted on. Ignoring the power of the British Fleet, they believed they could defeat the world, and that, at the worst, they could not possibly be beaten." Since Neuve Chapelle we have taken Hill 60 and demonstrated in sundry ways that the Neuve Chapelle figures were exceptional and that proportion of cost and sacrifice will not be needed to bring Prussia to her knees. We are making more and more munitions every day—almost all the textile works of Lancashire have joined the rush of output—and the Germans are showing many signs of slackening supplies of war. Lacking expensive shells they are now devising asphyxiating shells. With a rotten cause, they are now relying on stinks as part of their warfare for it

THE GROWTH OF TRADE.

The growth of trade with neutral countries, for goods made both here and in America, has come to such a pitch that the shipping houses a day or two ago, for example, issued warnings as to the trade with Holland, for it seems fairly clear that there has been trading with Germany, in spite of many assurances to the contrary. This may have something more to do with the stoppage this week of all shipping to the Netherlands, a stoppage which among other things has prevented sundry precious members of the famine sex from going to The Hague to gossip with German fraus as to the prospects of peace. Some of these same precious females are not above suspicion of German blood themselves.

ENGLISH-BORN PRINCE IN GERMAN ARMY.

In a provincial paper the other day there appeared the following paragraph:—"Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the son of Prince and Princess Christian, who is at this moment an enemy of this country and an officer in the German army, has been put in command of a camp for captured British officers." Yesterday Mr. Edward Legg, author of works on King Edward and the Empress Eugenie, commented thus—"Assuming this to be true, one would give much to be in that camp when the English-born prince is confronted by the heroic British officers and hear what the latter have to say to the former. The *Almanach de Gotha* proves that this prince, who owes suit and service to our revered Lord, King George V., yet wears the Kaiser uniform in the field, has held a commission for several years in the German army—a fact well known to all. In July, 1907, as fully narrated in one of my Edwardian volumes, Prince Albert was a guest of the Empress Eugenie on her yacht when her Majesty received a surprise visit from the Kaiser. There was much merriment on the *Thetis* when a message arrived from the Kaiser asking 'what he should wear' when he came aboard. One of the Empress' party—a lady of the Bonaparte family—waxed rather sarcastic at the expense of Prince Albert, son of a German prince, upon which Albert the Anglo-Prussian retorted, 'Oh! you need not be so huffy—I am not a German. I was born at Windsor and my mother is an Englishwoman.'

ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

We are hearing many a queer romance of the war, now-a-days quite apart from the twenty thousand or so surprise packets now agitating the papers under the collective name of "the war babies." One of the queerest of these romances came to light yesterday at Preston, when a soldier was arrested for being an absentee. He was brought up in civilian dress, and explained that he was to be married in two hours to the widow of a soldier killed in the war. On this story being confirmed, the military authorities allowed the wedding to proceed, and, accompanied by an escort, the bride and bridegroom went to the church in a taxi. Then the bridegroom was released until next morning, when he was taken by the escort back to camp.

KEEPING THE RIFLE CLEAN.

Officers back from the front say that one of the main anxieties of their lives is to make the men keep their rifle clean. The special virtue of the British soldier that has never been in danger till he sees it has its penalty in that it is hard to get him to prepare for it. One officer says he examined his men's rifles three times a day during the spells in muddy trenches. This point is now receiving the urgent attention of officers instructing the recruits of the New Army. One captain has already made a reputation by his lectures on the importance of keeping the rifle clean. "Now lads," he says, "remember your rifle is your best friend—your only friend—when you are in action. If it's not clean and won't fire, where are you? If you don't keep your rifle clean there is only one thing to do. Have you all a spare pair of bootlaces? (all soldiers have a spare pair of bootlaces). Very well, take one of your spare bootlaces, tie it to the trigger, put the muzzle to your head, pull the lace and blow off your head. That's the one thing left for you. Now then, lads, what's to be done if you hadn't cleaned your rifle and the officer comes round to inspect? The squad cries with one voice 'Bootlace, sir.'"

UNEXPECTED MEETING IN PARIS.

One of the curiosities of the war time in France, I am told by a man just back from there, is the way prominent men are met with unexpectedly. He was going down a Paris street the other day when Lord Kitchener drove past. On another occasion he turned the corner and almost ran into Mr. Churchill, who was supposed by his countrymen to be a horse in Whitehall at the time. On the other hand, Sir John French is believed to have paid a hurried visit home a few days ago, without anyone outside his own family and a few officials being the wiser.

THE PREVAILING HUE IN PARIS.

The same informant tells me that black is the prevailing hue in Paris. While London streets show a variety of colour, the dresses in Paris are a sombre, for though not all the people are in mourning, those who are not adopt the black in sympathy with those who are.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

As for the spirit of our men, it has gone out to them that Sir John French said when the German assault began—"Well, the further they come this way the harder they'll get whipped." The saying has almost become a battle cry with the British soldiers in the fighting line.

TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE BIG DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONT THE ALLIES.

The unique geographical protection of Constantinople, and the immense difficulties which the Allies will have to overcome before capturing the Turkish capital, were eloquently described by Mr. D. G. Hogarth in an address to the members of the Royal Geographical Society.

"A continuous wall," he said, "of broken shaggy heights faced Europe, approaching at either end so nearly to sea (at the southern end to a ravine lagoon) that it could hardly be turned without command of that element. At the northern extremity of this wall the hill-system bent up the coastline, while southward it developed its highest and most broken relief towards the Black Sea. This high level continued right to the mouth of the Bosphorus, fell steeply, and again sprang up steeply on the further Asiatic shore. That fact explained why no attempt had ever yet been made to rush Constantinople by landing forces on the Black Sea coast."

The unique geographical difficulties of the sea-approaches were even more notorious. Whether you attack from the Black Sea or the Mediterranean a narrow channel must be threaded, in one case 30 miles long, in the other 50. The shorter channel has been made more difficult by nature, the longer more difficult by military art.

As for the Dardanelles, all the western end of the Gallipoli peninsula was of broken, hilly character, which combined with lack of water and consequent lack of population and roads to render it an unfavourable area for military operations.

Unless the north-west corner of Asia Minor was held he found it difficult to believe that the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles could be secured, or further, that without a firm hold of the latter, as well as of the Gallipoli peninsula, a fleet could either force a passage to the Marmora or safeguard its communications when that is accomplished. The importance of land forces, sufficient to deal with 200,000 good soldiers under German leaders, could not be over-estimated.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADE.—A and B Companies and Section 2 of C Company will parade outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, June 4th. Dress, drill order. Recruits will parade under Sergeant Major Bond on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on June 2nd, 3rd and 7th. Dress, drill order.

APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Private H. R. B. Hancock to be supernumerary 2nd-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve.

POSTING.—Private R. Sutherland to B Company Section 3.

W. L. CARTER, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PROMOTIONS.

1.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to promote 2nd-Lieutenant R. N. Murphy and R. E. Lindell to be Lieutenants, with effect from 25th May, 1915.

APPOINTMENT.

2.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Sergeant Major (Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant) R. J. Stevenson to be 2nd Lieutenant, Engineer Company, with effect from 20th May, 1915.

TRANSFER.

3.—Corpl. F. C. Coleman, from Centre Section M.G. Co. to H.K.V.R., dated 20th May, 1915.

RECALLER'S SECTION.

4.—Officers, N.C.O.s, and men of this Section will return to ordinary duties with their own units, including guards, but excluding drills, on days they are not doing duty at Belcher's, commencing on 1st June.

PARADES.

5.—Parades for to-day (Tuesday). 5 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co., 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters. Sergt. McCubbin will attend.

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters. Murray Parade Ground will be available for 10 p.m. drill (inspection) from 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co., Section Drills and Rifle exercises at Kowloon Drills. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co., Rifle exercises and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., Drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Company (all N.C.O.s and men not on duty at Kowloon on 31st May or 1st June), Aiming drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters.

DETAILS.

6.—On duty at Headquarters: H.K.V.R. On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon: H.K.V.R.

AT KOWLOON (DETENTION CAMP). On duty to-night: Nos. 3 and 4 Sections Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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JUST TO HAND.

CASEMENT CLOTHS

WITH COLOURED BORDERS.
INEXPENSIVE, DAINY AND EFFECTIVE.

BOLTON SHEETINGS

AND

PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

SUN FAST AND TUB FAST
WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

CRETONNES, LINENS
AND **TAFETAS.**

PLAIN, FIGURED AND
SPOT CURTAIN
MUSLINS.

RING UP 1741 FOR RANGE OF PATTERNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[22]

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AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF ANY
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10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

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and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[500]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, the 3rd June, 1915. Hongkong, 21st May, 1915. [813]

CHEAP SALE FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

THE Undersigned will sell at a Clearance Cheap Sale Clothing Materials comprising the following:—Japanese Silk, Satin, Tafetta, English Satin, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Towels, Velvet, Velveteen and Sundries. H. HIPTOOLA & Co., 13 and 15, D'Agular Street, Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [814]

TO LET

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [815]

TO LET

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwelling. Apply within. Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [816]

S.S. "CHILI"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th June at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th June, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, 5th June, at 10 A.M. No fire Insurance has been effected. P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 31st May, 1915. [817]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st May, to FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1915, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 25th May, 1915. [804]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL-Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 25th January, 1915. [207]



NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [823]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT. MODERATE TERMS. [348]

FOR SALE.

All kinds of FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS ALBUMS, and other PHILATELIC GOODS. at Prices to suit any Buyer. GRACA & CO., Caine Road, No. 11A. Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [435]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

JUST Completed: Building of Modern Fire-Proof Structure; Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water Installation throughout. Good Office and Godown accommodation. Three self-contained Flats. Occupation and July. Inspection invited. Apply—T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD., Canton, 26th May, 1915. [611]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 25th May, 1915. [86]

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS" and "ROSE TERRACE," Kowloon.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR. Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [601]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—ARRETOON V. APCAR & Co. Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [383]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.

Apply—H. E. FOLLOE, Prince's Building. Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kestford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

"WINDSOR LODGE," Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

"PENYBREW" Mindon Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court, 2 and 3. MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 2 and 3. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 56, TEN PAKE "THE RETREAT" 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. GODOWNS, New Pava, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock. Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton Matras in Various Shades. ESTABLISHED 1219. Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

INTIMATION

E

stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E PORT, E SHERRY, E WHISKY or E BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the reason of our magnificent wine vintages, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in cases do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves that the above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

DEATHS.

GRESSON.—Killed in action in Flanders, on the 26th May, JOHN EDWARD GRESSON, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Lieutenant 3rd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment. [618]

TILDEN.—On the 9th April, in Guernsey, C. E. EDWARD-WOODRUFF TILDEN, of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., formerly resident in Yokohama and Kobe, Japan, and in Hongkong; in his 61st year.—Buried in the Foulton Cemetery, Guernsey, 13th April. [619]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VUEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 1st, 1915.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

GERMANY is evidently hard put to it to find a reply to the American Note on the subject of the *Lusitania* outrage which will steer clear of an open rupture with the United States. A preliminary reply, a cable tells us, proposes that the United States shall defer definite consideration of the submarine policy until the two Governments establish whether the *Lusitania* was a merchant man or an auxiliary cruiser carrying Canadian troops and ammunition. This is clearly an afterthought, for the German Admiralty announcement of the sinking of the *Lusitania* made no mention of any allegation that Canadian troops were on board, and on the showing of that official announcement it was only after the ship had been hit by a torpedo that the officers of the submarine jumped at the conclusion that she carried ammunition. The German official announcement said: "A torpedo was fired at the *Lusitania* at 3.10 p.m., and hit the starboard side of the ship at the height of the captain's bridge. The detonation was followed immediately by an extremely strong explosion, which must be attributed to the ignition of quantities of ammunition on board. The ship quickly listed and began to sink." The British Admiralty took the earliest opportunity of denying a report that the *Lusitania* was armed, and it is inconceivable in that case that she carried "quantities of ammunition." It is equally improbable that she carried

Canadian troops, for these in order to embark on the vessel would have had to enter American territory, and the American authorities in fulfilment of the plain duty imposed on a neutral nation would have been obliged to intern them for the duration of the war. Nor is the argument as to whether the *Lusitania* carried a sufficient number of boats anything more than an attempt to postpone a final reply to President Wilson's Note. The international rule requires that the lives of passengers and crews of merchant ships shall be protected and that the enemy's operations shall be confined to the destruction of property. In the case of the *Lusitania*, as also in the case of the *Palapa*, no warning whatever was given. According to the German official account the submarine sighted a steamer showing no flag and straightaway fired a torpedo at her. It is not even suggested that the *Lusitania* was disguised, and even if it were true that she was showing no flag, the nationality and the character of the ship was doubtless perfectly well-known to the commander of the submarine. Any supposition to the contrary would make the case against Germany worse, for a ship showing no flag might conceivably have been a neutral vessel. Everything points to the conclusion that the submarine or submarines were sent to the Irish Sea on the special mission to sink the *Lusitania*, and it cannot be supposed that the American Government will be satisfied with the evasive and inadequate reply which the German Government has returned to a Note which emphasised that "submarines cannot be used against merchant ships without an inevitable violation of the sacred principles of Justice, Humanity and acknowledged International Law." The only meaning which Germany's reply can have is that she intends to continue these methods of warfare. Possibly the submarine commanders will be warned to exercise a wiser discretion in the selection of vessels for their piratical deeds, but if by any chance another American life should be lost in these lawless proceedings Germany would have no excuse for considering herself "surprised" by the United States resorting to hostile action against her without further argument. Having regard to the language of President Wilson's Note on the subject of the *Lusitania* atrocity, it is inconceivable that the American Government will be bluffed into a protracted discussion on questions which are scarcely pertinent to the issue. The obvious answer to the Note is to set a time limit for a definite reply to President Wilson's demands for a disavowal of the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the discontinuance of the present submarine methods.

Mails for Europe and Siberia close to-day at noon and at 3 p.m.

Mr. A. Fong took a series of excellent photos on the occasion of the Green-Nisbet tennis match last Friday.

Cable communication with Saigon, which has been interrupted since the 26th instant, was restored last evening (31st).

We are asked by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of the Cathedral, to announce that there will be a service at the Peak Church at 6.30 p.m. on the Sundays in June. All seats are free.

Enterprise on a small scale, but one that promises, says a Manila contemporary, to grow to mammoth proportions, has been started in Manila, the new departure consisting in preserving the mango, the most delicious fruit of the tropics. The Philippines is the home of the mango and for years efforts have been made to prolong the use of the fruit and its excellent flavour, the reason for the mango being comparatively short and the delicate nature of the fruit preventing its retention for any length of time, or its export from the islands. Mrs. Scudder is stated to have discovered a satisfactory process of preserving the fruit in glass jars. It is to be known as Mango Honey.

A company composed of prominent Spanish and American capitalists of Manila has been formed for the construction of a gigantic hydro-electric plant which is to be built in the mountains of Tayabas province near the Pacific coast of Luzon. For the purpose of financing this enormous power plant, a prominent American attorney of Manila is now en route to the United States with a view of interesting American capital in the project, and the proposition is regarded as so attractive from a financial standpoint that it is believed he will have no difficulty in interesting one of the larger electrical concerns in the project, thus assuring its success. The expenditure involved is estimated at between three and four million pesos.

Thursday next is the King's birthday, and, consequently, a bank holiday.

On enquiry at the local office of the Java-China-Japan Lijn yesterday we were informed that the *Tjimahi*, which was stranded on the Paracels recently, is a total loss. Only her masts now remain above water.

There were several rumours current in the Colony yesterday to the effect that certain members of the Hongkong contingent had been killed in action. An inquiry at Headquarters' office elicited the information that no such notification had been received.

The King has granted George Ernest Morrison, Esq., M.D., O.M., Political Adviser to the President of the Republic of China, authority to wear the insignia of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which has been conferred upon him by the President in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

Nine cases of plague (seven fatal) were reported in the Colony last week, bringing the total for the year up to 48 cases with 45 deaths. All the victims were Chinese. The only other cases of communicable disease reported last week were one fatal British case of enteric fever and a Chinese case of small-pox.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Chan Chik U	\$100
Sia Ying Chow	100
Fung Chun Yuen	100
Ma Ying Piu	50
Wan Man Kai	50
Chin Hawk	50
Li Wing Kwong	50
Ma Cheung Ki (Shanghai)	25

MAJ.-GENERAL KELLY, C.B.

Major-General Ventris (retired) has been appointed to the China command, and will probably arrive in Hongkong some time in July. Major-General Kelly will leave for Home on the arrival of his successor.

Major-General Ventris was in command of the troops in North China in 1903-6.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received yesterday by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1.30 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Meiseo-sima, moving N.N.E. or N.E.

THE SHIPPING DISASTER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

With reference to Reuter's telegram of the 26th inst. reporting the sinking of the s.s. *Yavata Maru* in the Mediterranean Sea in consequence of collision with the s.s. *Malay Maru*, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha informs us that the sunken steamer is not the N.Y.K. *Yavata Maru*, although the name is similar.

DEPORTATION ORDER CONTESTED.

At the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C. F. Mason), made an *ex parte* application under the Deportation Ordinance for a rule nisi that the deportation order made against one Lo Tze Shan, alias Lo Hong Cheung, should be discharged. The man is now detained in Victoria Gaol, and the deportation order made by H.E. the Governor alleges that he, with other persons unknown, fraudulently conspired to obtain from the Bank of Canton the sum of \$10,000, moneys of the estate of one Lau Cheuk Pak, deceased, with intent to cheat the same. Lo Tze Shan is a clerk and interpreter to Messrs. D'Almeida & Mason.

Mr. Jenkin, in the course of his remarks, contended that the man imprisoned could not be dealt with in the manner intended because he was a natural born British subject, and he was also registered in a British Consulate in China. That would be his answer to the Police Preservation Ordinance. The Chief Justice—Then it comes to this, you contend that there is no power here to deport a person who is natural born and is also in possession of a birth certificate?

Mr. Jenkin—That is so, my lord. The application was granted, to be returnable on Wednesday next, or subject to the convenience of the Attorney-General.

DEATH OF MR. J. E. GRESSON.

The announcement that Mr. J. E. Gresson (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.) was killed in action in Flanders last week will be read with deep regret by many friends both in Hongkong and Shanghai.

Mr. Gresson was a son of the late Colonel Gresson of the 27th Inniskillings and 65th Regiments, a nephew of Sir Robert Jardine and a brother of Mr. W. J. Gresson, who was the head of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Hongkong a few years ago. His sister is the wife of Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P.

Mr. J. E. Gresson, who was educated at Cheltenham, entered the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in 1903, being appointed to the Shanghai Office, and his subsequent years of service were spent in the Hongkong and Shanghai offices of the firm. In 1912 he was authorised to sign "per pro." He went Home from Hongkong on leave last year and on the outbreak of war offered his services in the Army. He obtained a commission as Lieutenant in the 3rd battalion of the Cheshire Regiment and had been at the front about two months before he met his death in action last week.

Mr. Gresson was about 35 years of age.

THE DEATH OF MR. E. W. TILDEN.

In a brief paragraph yesterday we recorded the death of Mr. E. W. Tilden. One who knew him well writes from Home:—

Many Far Eastern residents will learn with sincere regret that their friend, Edward Woodruff Tilden, best known to them as "Tilly," has passed away in Guernsey, Channel Islands, the immediate cause of his death being aneurism of the heart. Mr. Tilden brought his wife and son over to England, from France, after the outbreak of war, and placed his son, Ted, in a college in Guernsey. After staying some time in London, during which time several of their old China and Japan friends had the pleasure of meeting them again, Mr. and Mrs. Tilden went to Guernsey to spend the Christmas holidays with their son, and it was shortly after this that Mr. Tilden contracted the illness from which he never recovered. Mr. Tilden, who was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, went out to Japan on leaving the U.S. Navy and entered the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Yokohama in 1887, and he married Miss Ella Divers, second daughter of Dr. Edward Divers, F.R.S., of Tokyo, in 1893. He went to Kobe to take charge of the Agency of the P.M.S. Company at that port in 1903. In 1902 he went to Hongkong and there took charge of his Company's interests until he left that Colony for his native country in 1907. After residing for some years in Washington, D.C., Mr. and Mrs. Tilden went to live in Europe, principally in France, where Mrs. Tilden's brother-in-law and sister, Comte and Comtesse de Labri reside. Throughout the Far East Mr. Tilden was well-known and beloved by all those who had the privilege of his acquaintance, either in business or in social circles, and there are few men possessing such charm of character as that which endeared "Tilly" to his large circle of friends. Those who have survived him will feel very sincere sympathy for the loving wife who shared with him many years of his life amongst them, as well as for his son.

JAPANESE STEAMER AND GERMAN SUBMARINE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE "HIRANO-MARU."

The *Asahi* publishes an account given by Captain Fraser of the N.Y.K. steamer *Hirano-maru*, which arrived at Kobe on Wednesday morning from London, of the liner's narrow escape from a German submarine. Prior to the sailing of the steamer from London on April 1st Capt. Fraser was warned by the British authorities to look out for German submarines in the Bay of Biscay. For the first three nights after leaving London the *Hirano-maru* had all lights out, and soon after midnight, on the morning of the 4th, she had safely passed what was regarded as the danger zone. The ship was then off the coast of Portugal, and at two o'clock in the morning, in clear moonlight, Captain Fraser observed a submarine on the port side. He asked by wireless the nationality of the submarine, but received no reply, whereupon he concluded it was a German submarine. The passengers were called, and any continuing danger was averted.

At the same time Captain Fraser sent out wireless calls for assistance, reporting that he was being chased by a German submarine. A British warship telegraphed back to the *Hirano*, asking her name and position. This the Captain thought it imprudent to give, as it would disclose to the Germans the nationality of his vessel. The engines were accordingly put at full speed, and the steamer—taking a zigzag course—put as great a distance as possible between herself and her pursuer. Fortunately, the sky suddenly became overcast, and a downpour of rain enabled the liner to disappear from view after an exciting three hours' run.

THE WAR.

BATTLE OF GALICIA.

RUSSIAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE.

EVASIVE REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIANS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER BRITISH GAINS.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, May 30th.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in a *communiqué* says:—
Since the 26th instant we have made further small gains to the east of Festubert. Otherwise all has been quiet.

A British aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane in the neighbourhood of Moorslede.

ALL QUIET.

PARIS, May 30th.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—
There is nothing to report.

FRENCH STILL PROGRESS.

PARIS, May 31st.

1.25 a.m.

To-day's *communiqué* states:—We have carried all the German trenches on the right bank of the Yser Canal, in the district of Pilleken, taking fifty prisoners and three mitrailleuses.

The artillery duel has continued north of Arras.

We attacked a German redoubt, entitled The Labyrinth, south-east of Neuville, progressed four hundred yards and took numerous prisoners.

We have also captured more trenches on the outskirts of Bois-le-Preire, taking fifty prisoners. An enemy attack at St. Schaefferried, in Alsace, was repulsed.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 30th.

Killed: N. Bavin, C. Twining, H. J. Walters.
Died of wounds: C. Loxton.
Wounded: F. A. Wilson, Artillery.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN FORT DISPLAYS WHITE FLAG.

FIRE ON BY ANOTHER FORT.

ROME, May 31st.

2.10 a.m.

A *communiqué* says:—
In the Tyrol, on the Trentino frontier, we occupied an important position at Amaspezza, near Storo. Our artillery in the Asiago plateau destroyed an armoured fort at Luserna, which hoisted the white flag. The Austrian fort of Belvedere thereupon bombarded Luserna. Our artillery also destroyed a modern work at Cimavezza which was occupied by our infantry, who advanced and captured the village of Vezna. We occupied the Pass of Treccia and the town and valley of Cortina Damlezzo in Cadore.

The Austrians along the Friuli frontier have long been strengthening, with numerous guns, the position on the left bank of the Isonzo, commanding the fords. They also strongly hold several points on the right bank, covering the town of Garzia.

Heavy rains have transformed the rivers into torrents, but the Italians continue to advance most vigorously.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EN ROUTE TO TRENT.

ADVANCE OF THE ITALIANS.

ROME, May 30th.

A *communiqué* states:—
The Italian advance continues. The Italian forces in the Tyrol seriously damaged two Austrian forts.

We advanced on both banks of the Adige, and firmly occupied the town of Ala, en route to Trent. Fighting took place from noon till the evening, the Italian losses being slight.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE PIACRY.

REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, May 30th.

Germany, in reply to the American Note, proposes that the United States should defer definite consideration of the submarine policy until the two Governments can establish whether the *Lusitania* was a merchantman or an auxiliary cruiser, carrying Canadian troops and ammunition. The Note proceeds to argue whether the *Lusitania* carried sufficient boats.

Germany expressed her readiness to pay compensation in the cases of the *Cushing* and the *Gulf of Light*.

The Note does not mention specifically President Wilson's demands for the disavowal of the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the discontinuance of the present submarine methods.

BLUE FUNNEL LINER'S BRILLIANT ESCAPE.

TWICE CHASED AND SHELLED BY SUBMARINES.

LONDON, May 30th.

The Blue Funnel liner *Pinguey*, from Batavia, with a valuable cargo on board, had splendid escapes from submarines. She was twice chased and shelled in the Channel, but managed to reach Plymouth. One of the crew was wounded.

STEAMER TONPEDOED OFF USHANT.

LONDON, May 30th.

The steamer *Tulloch Moor* was torpedoed off Ushant. The crew have been landed at Barry.

LONDON, May 31st.

The steamer *Glenlee*, bound for Aden, was submerged in the Channel. The crew was saved.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES BOMBARDING TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS.

ATHENS, May 31st.

The Captain of a Greek steamer reports that the Allies are bombarding the Turkish fortifications along the Asiatic coast. The British destroyed a petrol depot for German submarines.

TURKISH TROOPS.

GREEK WOMEN VICTIMS OF DISGUSTING ORGIES.

ATHENS, May 31st.

The Turks have conducted almost unparalleled excesses in the district of Aivali against the Greeks. Women and girls have been seized, and it is declared that they have been made the victims of disgusting orgies.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BATTLE OF GALICIA.

OBJECT OF ENEMY'S PRODIGIOUS EFFORT.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

A *communiqué* says:—
The object of the enemy's prodigious efforts recently was the encircling of Przemyśl. The Germans after a desperate battle on the San, occupied four days in attempting to change the direction of their offensive from the north-east to the south-east. They constructed fifteen bridges from Seniawa to Jaroslav, and transferred the whole mass westward, leading to the supposition that the Germans were retreating. But then General von Mackensen began to hurl his armies against the Russian positions between the rivers Lioubatchevka and the San. Simultaneously, near Radymno, on the left bank of the San, hundreds of thousands of infantry, supported by a thousand guns, attacked us on a front of fifteen miles. Von Mackensen, indeed, was trying to repeat his manoeuvre on the front at Lodz, some months ago, but he was now using his entire army instead of isolated corps. The former were, fortunately, slower in their movements, and Mackensen's plan is still unfulfilled, though some German Regiments have already lost three-quarters of their effectives.

General Irmannof, the hero of Port Arthur, crushed the garrison at Laisacco, behind Mackensen's Army, while the Russians decimated the Austro-German Army which was endeavouring to meet Mackensen and turn Przemyśl from the south.

The enemy has lost hundreds of thousands since the 24th inst. alone, and there are other favourable signs. Nevertheless, it is yet premature to speak of the result of the battle, which has been extraordinary in its intensity.

It should be pointed out that the 3rd Caucasian Corps, which captured 7,000 prisoners, was "entirely annihilated" in Austro-German *communiqués* on the Wisloka last month.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, May 31st.

A Berlin *communiqué* makes the important admissions that the Russian surprise attack compelled the Germans to evacuate Sawdylyki, on the Dubissa, and that the Russians captured German guns. The Russians are now attacking in the regions of Jaroslav, Przemyśl, and Strij.

ENEMY EVACUATES RIGHT BANK OF THE SAN.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

5.35 a.m.

An official *communiqué* says:—
The Russians are continuing to press the Germans in the region of Shavli, and captured on Friday nine guns and seven machine-guns.

The battle of Galicia continues. We compelled on Saturday the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the San to the mouth of the Lubaczewka, and in a series of counter-attacks against the main body we captured 3,000 prisoners and much booty. Stubborn fighting continues beyond the Dnieper. During a counter-attack against the enemy's advance a Russian battalion got to the enemy's rear, and captured 617 prisoners and eight machine-guns.

We took the offensive in the valley of the Dolina, and forced the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the Switz.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"A BOND OF BLOOD."

ROYAL MESSAGES.

LONDON, May 31st.

King Victor Emmanuel telegraphed to King George:—"The ancient traditional friendship between the English and Italian peoples is strengthened by the bond of blood."

King George replied:—"I am deeply gratified that the two countries are closely allied in a great and noble cause and feel confident in their success."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GOVERNMENT OF ALL THE TALENTS.

FURTHER LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, May 30th.

The appointments in the new Coalition Government include:—

Under-Secretaries of State:—

Home Office, Mr. W. Brace (Labour).

War Office, Mr. H. J. Tennant (L).

Foreign Office, Lord Robert Cecil (U).

Colonial Office, Mr. D. Steel-Maitland (U).

India Office, Lord Islington (L).

Financial Secretaries:—

Admiralty, Dr. McNamara (L).

War Office, Mr. H. W. Forster (U).

Parliamentary Secretaries:—

Board of Trade, Mr. Pretyman (U).

Local Government Board, Mr. Hayes Fisher (U).

Munitions, Dr. Addison (L).

Treasury, Mr. Gulland (L) and Lord Edmund Talbot (U).

Junior Lord of the Treasury, Mr. George Roberts (Labour).

Comptroller of the Household, Mr. Charles Roberts (L).

The Government now consists of 25 Liberals, 13 Unionists, three Labourites, and one non-party (Lord Kitchener).

CO-OPERATION OF BRITISH AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

LONDON, May 31st.

The Japanese Minister of Marine has telegraphed to Mr. Winston Churchill:—"The co-operation of the British and Japanese Navies owes much to your efforts."

Mr. Churchill replied that the comradeship and goodwill of the two navies would assuredly continue. He concludes:—"All goes well."

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN APPEAL TO ENGLISH WOMEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I through the hospitality of your columns make an appeal to the English women of Hongkong? My subject is the mainly feminine one of fashion in dress, but the principle I wish to speak of is the wider one of good citizenship.

As a general rule I think we women regard the changing fashion as a kind of game which makes our clothing more interesting; at the present time, however, the game threatens to become disastrous and there are several reasons why we ought to hold ourselves aloof. Usually a change in fashion is gradual and can be either adopted or avoided (at least for a short time) without attracting particular notice. This season, however, it is drastic; the dressmakers, finding their trades interfered with by the war, have sought to revive it by issuing a decree that every well-dressed woman should provide herself with an entirely new stock of dresses. Incidentally we are expected also to make a complete replenishment of our foot gear. There is to be no "bringing up to date" of last summer's clothes; these, if we do the dressmakers' bidding, must be discarded absolutely, while the change is to be so great that every woman who really cannot afford such extravagance must feel conspicuous and imagine herself to be what she may not be at all—dowdy. One is ready to admit that dressmakers, cloth merchants, etc., need to keep their heads above water, but in the aggregate their need as great as that of the vast numbers who will suffer from this untimely addition to the burden of keeping up appearances? I submit that this endeavour to look prosperous and fashionable at any cost is at all times burdensome to many; to aggravate it in these days of stress and sorrow is little short of criminal.

There is another point of view—the local case. I am not defending the "hobble skirt" for that was only a freakish over-development and need not be taken seriously; on the whole it has been a relief (especially in a hot climate) to be free from the hampering weight of much unnecessary cloth. We have rejoiced too in our collarless condition; indeed some of us have had the audacity to consider ourselves the wiser sex and to look with amazement on our suffering brother, wondering why he has not the courage to reject his monstrous cylinder of linen and starch, or else the ingenuity to devise a substitute for it. But now, alas! unless we take a firm stand, that sense of superiority must yield, for we, too, are called upon to suit ourselves to the cars.

We are told, moreover, that we must once more hang around us masses of superfluous cloth while our ankles are to be encased in high boots. And shall we do it? Whatever may be done in London and Paris, let us exiles in the tropics resolve that we will at least be as cool as we can. And the money which we refuse to spend on "smart" discomfort can be used to clothe the naked children of Belgium.

Yours etc.,
CITOYENNE.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, May 28th.

DEATH OF THE BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

The Swatow officials are in mourning for their military chief, who died somewhat suddenly on the 21st. He came to Swatow at a very exciting time immediately after the Revolution when the town was in continual uproar and civil strife was rife. Adventurers claiming to be friendly to the Republican cause strove for position. Finally the quarrel consisted in a contest of strength between Hekion and Hakkas. It was at this juncture Brigadier-General Yu arrived at Swatow and by clever strategy pacified the belligerents but not before he had put one of the would-be chiefs to death. He came vested with exceptional powers owing to the disturbed condition of the neighbourhood and he did not hesitate to put his powers in force so that a superficial peace had been secured. Foreigners liked him. He was always kind and gracious to them. The native Press speaks somewhat restrainedly of his success as an administrator. But the meaning is obvious. Recently robberies are on the increase; illegal and mischievous societies are largely increased. Many forms of illegality are indeed very evident. The baser elements amongst the people regarded the general as a time server, who, in order to maintain a decent reputation, did not care to grapple with them seriously. So they have been going ahead plotting mischief and largely with impunity. He certainly dealt very drastically with the opium growers who shot some of his soldiers. Lu Kueh Siang has been appointed *pro tem* in the deceased officer's place.

THE "NEW WOMAN" IN CHINA.
There is much talk at present about the wife of a high official in Peking who has charged her husband with plotting against the state or members of Government. This official belongs to our neighbourhood and being a man of whom his neighbourhood is very proud the action of the woman is deeply resented. "She has brought disgrace on the womanhood of China." She has the advantage of education; she has passed through a Girls' School. By her conduct she has truly given a handle to ridicule general education. Many of the rich will now reject the school girl for a daughter in law. Thus it will be because of the vicious conduct of this wife. She is like the woman who was recently the chief of a gang of robbers in Ganton, who had the audacity to blackmail her husband.

THE HISTORY OF THE TAIPING REBELLION.
The following item will interest some readers: It has almost been a matter of regret that no satisfactory record of the interesting episode of the Taiping rebellion was known to be in existence. The item of news I refer to is the following:—"When the King of the Celestial Kingdom died his son Li Chiu Siang was still a boy. He was taken and nourished by a rich family in Tshien Thang, who saved him in the midst of great dangers. Of all the precious collections in the palace he took with him but one and this contained the account of the affairs of the Tai Ping Celestial Kingdom prepared by the King. This same being also wrote poems, some of which are known to be in existence, but we do not know that they have been collected in book-form. Li Chiu Siang, now an old man, has taken this precious manuscript and has handed it over to the Republic's historiographer." (Thai-Tung Pau).

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZES.
A serious accident took place at Shang-Hang the other day. A ferryboat crowded with women and children chiefly, upset in midstream and over 20 men were drowned. The bump of eventuality is woefully lacking in Chinese! They will not admit that a boat is in danger as long as the gunwale is above water.

NEW CALENDAR DAY.
The 3rd of May is henceforth to be made a special calendar day. For on that day the Japanese humiliated China!

MALAYA'S GIFT TO THE ARMY.
A Penang telegram in a London paper says:—

Malaya is presenting to the British Army Council a gift of fifteen aircraft, the money for which is being defrayed by voluntary subscriptions in the Colony and States. The response has been enthusiastic and all races and classes are co-operating in this most popular movement.

In the Chinese mining village of Kinta, for instance, one collector during the past few days has received promises of various sums of money totalling £2,000.

RECOVERY OF THE CANADIAN GUNS.

MIDNIGHT CHARGE.

GRAPHIC STORY OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

"These guns were too valuable to the Canadians to be sacrificed without a struggle," remarked a Canadian gunner.

"Before they inspired the infantry to regain them from the Germans they had already contributed to the history of the war. They swept away a German observation tower at Neuve Chapelle, and when our gunners were complimented they naturally felt a little proud of their achievement. But I don't want to boast my artillery; let us rather think of the weapons. They are 'some' guns which the infantry captured."

The gunner, who spoke eloquently of the value of the Canadian guns, was present at Neuve Chapelle, and at the fight for Hill 60, where he received an injury, and was conveyed to an English hospital.

But the story of the Canadian charge by which the guns were recovered was told by a company sergeant-major of the 10th Batt. Canadian Force, which was in the thick of the fight. Wounded in the head and arms, and other parts of the body, his appearance gave an indication of the severity of the fighting through which he had passed.

"For weeks we had been eagerly awaiting an opportunity to charge," said the wounded soldier, "but we did not expect an offensive movement quite like this. For forty-eight hours we waited patiently at Neuve Chapelle the order to advance. There we were in the reserve division, and we understood that it was intended for us to take part in the battle. But the order for us to move forward on that occasion never came, and we were disappointed."

SUDDEN SUMMONS.
"Last Thursday, when many of us were in our billets, we were suddenly called out. We did not know exactly what had occurred. Only a short time before we had been relieved of our position in the trenches by another portion of the Canadian Force, and we had gone back for rest. When Jack Johnsons began falling about Ypres we knew something was doing. We were told that the French had fallen back, that the Canadians had found it necessary to do this, and that our duty that night was to regain our position, and at any cost take a particular wood, which was somewhere in front of us."

It was in the twilight of the evening that we marched away from Ypres. My battalion, the 10th, was associated with the 16th. These two formed the charge line where I was situated. How keen and excited we were. Yet we maintained good order. The opportunity for a pected. The idea of having fallen back before the Germans was irritating. At shift us from our trenches, but without success. We did not feel like being beaten now. Then again there were the lost guns. "It is difficult to describe the sensation at such a moment. We marched towards the spot from which we were to charge the German position. It was a period of tension. We of the Canadian Corps felt that we had to 'make good.' That in itself was sufficient to inspire us; but, besides that, around us were scenes which appealed to our manhood. We saw women and children, who, frightened by the German shells, were moving away as rapidly as possible from the fire. A cry had gone forth that the Germans were coming. What terror it seemed to convey to the women and children. We saw their faces full of fear as they passed us, hurrying from the danger zone. I believe that sight, in itself, was a stimulus to many of us. We marched on the 10th and the 16th."

A TOUGH JOB.
"Evening was succeeded by night, but there were only brief periods of darkness. Star shells of the Germans illuminated the sky, and at frequent intervals the night was turned into day. On we marched, grim and orderly, led by our officers. We knew that we had a tough job, and behind us boomed the guns of our artillery which was to follow. It seemed some time before we reached the spot from which our charge was to commence, but a flare revealed to us the situation of the wood which was the chief object of our attack. "I think it must have been midnight before we were arranged in order for the charge. About 600 yards in front of us was the bush concealing the German position that had to be taken. We moved quietly and in excellent order, and everything went well until we got within about 200 yards of the wood."

"Then what is impressed upon my memory as a mass of machine-guns began to fire upon us. Immediately we made a rush; the cheers and shouts of our men mixed with the noise of the guns. When we were told to advance we had been cautioned to go quietly and not to cheer. But who could be quiet now? 'This way the 10th,' exclaimed an officer, as he led his men, and indicated the way to the wood. We cheered and shouted as we rushed forth. Men fell around me. How well I was in front of those machine-guns! We could face such a fire puzzles me now when I think of it. But they did."

"WE MADE GOOD."
"We must have lost a lot. I was struck rather badly, being hit in the head, arm, shoulder, and thigh; but we went through the wood, took the German position, and recovered the guns—three, I think, the fourth I believe being smashed. After that the position was held. Yes, I think we made good," added the wounded soldier, with a smile, as he lay in bed in hospital.—Daily Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 31st.

On LONDON:—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1 98
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1 9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1 10 1/2
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ON PARIS:—

ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	229
Credits, at 4 months' sight	231
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	433
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	136
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	136
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand	
On MANILA:—On demand—Pesos	88½
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand	77½
ON BATAVIA:—On demand	109½
ON HAIPHONG:—On demand	8½
ON SAIGON:—On demand	8½
ON BANGKOK:—On demand	81½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	87½

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For the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,**
N. J. STAAB,
Chief-Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [13]

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WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June 1914. [113]

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Shaoohin, Chiabian, Lanchi, Huchow
Niagong. KAIFENG: Changshu, Sinyuan
Lobo, Chowku. TRIMAN: Chowtan
Tushieia, Linchi, Liating, Tsien
Yihth, Huiming, Chetoo, Tsingta
TAIWAN: Yuncheng. FOCHOW: CHANG
CHOW: Kiria, Moukden, Newchwang
Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling
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